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## THE NGO JOINT INITIATIVE FOR URBAN ZIMBABWE



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QUARTERLY REPORT for Period:  
July – September 2014  
Report Date: October 25, 2014

## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overall goal of the project is to promote, improve and protect sustainable livelihoods for urban and peri-urban communities in Zimbabwe through effective response and information coordination of urban actors. The Joint Initiative for Urban Zimbabwe is implementing a Water Sanitation and Hygiene, (WASH), Disaster Risk Reduction, and Agriculture project in five urban areas, Bulawayo, Chitungwiza, Harare, Masvingo and Mutare with CRS, Africare, Oxfam, CARE and Mercy Corps implementing the same initiatives in the different towns respectively. Under WASH, the project is promoting health and hygiene through the community and school health clubs, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), solid waste management, clean up campaigns and promotion of Water guard for point of use water treatment. Under the agriculture component, the project is promoting compost production (making use of solid waste) and seed multiplication, so as to improve urban agriculture productivity. The operational environment during the reporting period was calm with no incidences of political interference.

## 2.0 PROGRESS REPORT

### SECTOR 1: WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

**Objective:** To increase communities' resiliency to WASH-related shocks, such as disease outbreaks

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

##### **Solid waste management**

In Chitungwiza, the JI project organized a community waste recycling training facilitated by three local private companies namely: Conductus Investment, Save Dollar Centre, and Chikwanha companies. A total of 151 (15 males and 136 females) community members attended the training. The training was aimed at orienting the participant on the different types of plastic, the plastic sorting process and the marketing of waste plastic. In Masvingo, the project procured push carts for the CBOs and was working on facilitating installation of steel cages for plastic collection and storage before selling to Fispack. Solid waste management trainings targeting market health committees were conducted and a total of 70 people (65 females and 5 males) were trained. The training facilitators were EMA, city health department, Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, and Masvingo Urban Residents Association (MURRA). The main goal of the training was to mobilize the market committees to take up responsibility for their roles and support council in maintaining their support to plastic waste recycling. In Bulawayo, solid waste management committees were collecting plastic waste for recycling through a recycling company (Polymatic Manufacturing Plastics - PMM). PMM agreed to partner with the solid waste management committees in an arrangement whereby the company will provide containers for the plastic waste and buy the collected waste at not less than \$0.20 per kilogram depending on the quality. In Mutare the JI programme managed to set a plastic recycling centre which has benefited eight youths (7 male and 1 female). The centre is fully equipped with machinery and will be used to process plastic to form chips and pellets. These plastic products have a fair price on the market compared to selling raw plastics. No sales have been done yet as the team is in the process of stocking.

### **Clean up Campaign**

In the quarter under review, in Chitungwiza four community initiated clean-up campaigns were held in ward 5 where 275 people participated. A total of 16 clean up campaigns have been supported to date, attended by 1,238, (317 male & 921 female) individuals. The clean-up activities were spearheaded by the ward Solid Waste Management (SWM) committees, supported by CHCs members and non-club members. In Masvingo, a total of 75 clean-up campaigns have been done to date. The Clean-up Taskforce coordinated and successfully lobbied for more private sector partnerships with companies like the national blood transfusion services, Carswell Meats, Montana Meats and Nyaradzo Funeral Services. In Bulawayo to date, a total of 37 clean up campaigns have been done across the four wards with households participating in the campaigns. Part of the activities done during the clean-up campaigns include clearing of rubbish, cutting of grass, clearing dangerous spots in the suburbs and trimming of shrubs. For the quarter under review, only one clean-up campaign was done for Mutare with a total of 51 people to make a total of eight the number of clean-up campaigns done to date. In Mbare, the City of Harare waste collection department offered the waste removal equipment (1 front end loader and 2 tippers) for the two consecutive weekends. Oxfam provided fuel for the waste removal trucks. A total of 660 tonnes of waste were removed from Mbare as a result of the cleanup campaigns.

### **Sanitation Infrastructure and Equipment**

In Chitungwiza, reclamation of the second site is ongoing with support from the Health Promotion, Environmental Health, Refuse and Park and Amenities departments. As a result of DRR awareness, community health club members in ward 5 identified the illegal dumpsites in their ward as a major health hazard for their children who were often seen playing on the illegal dumpsite. In that regard, the ward 5 community is converting an open space into an alternative play center for the children. In Mutare, four sites have been successfully been reclaimed in the quarter under review, with work in progress for the other four sites.

### **Hygiene Promotion**

In Masvingo, health and hygiene competitions for community health clubs were concluded in this quarter with a final prize giving ceremony held. The competitions were conducted with support from the clean-up and anti-littering taskforce. A total of 350 community health club members attended the health and hygiene competition's prize giving ceremony. The chief health officer was the guest of honor for the occasion graced by the Deputy Mayor of Masvingo city. All the councilors from the seven wards of JI implementation attended the event to support their CHCs. In Mbare, all 30 established CHCs completed their Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE) sessions in August. A graduation ceremony for the CHCs was held on 19 September 2014, in Mbare Stordart Netball Complex. The occasion was graced by the Harare Central District Administrators' Office, government line ministries (Ministry of Youth, Women Affairs), Harare City Council departments (Waste Collection, Health, Housing and Corporate Services), ward councillors, Mbare Zimbabwe Republic Police and the Environmental Management Agency (EMA).

### **Sewerage De-clogging**

The youths who were trained in sewage de-clogging activities have been finding it difficult to secure de-blocking jobs in the community in Chitungwiza. Only one group managed to offer their services for a fee at three households in the last quarter. Major challenges cited were the occurrence of blockages at the main trunk lines which are a no go area for them. In addition,

despite marketing themselves in the community, people still rely on the old private plumbers known in the area. Only Chitungwiza and Bulawayo successfully conducted the IGA in sewage de-clogging. In Mbare, sewerage de-clogging activity failed to take off and the funds were re-allocated for the fabrication of cages and rolling out the anti-litter monitors and clean up campaigns. In Mutare and Masvingo, the de-clogging exercise was resisted by the respective city councils and the funds were channeled towards plastic recycling.

### **Disaster Risk Reduction Training**

In the quarter under review, a total of 2448 people were trained in DRR. In Mbare, a total of 107 participants (38 males and 69 females) attended DRR training in the quarter under review. These were drawn from youth representatives, community based organisations, health clubs, schools and community leaders such as ward councillors. Facilitators were drawn from the DA's office, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, Harare City Departments (Fire and Ambulances, Solid Waste Management, Health, Works), Environmental Management Agency (EMA) and Oxfam. The workshop culminated in the formation of a Community Based Early Warning Systems Management Committee for Mbare. The committee is chaired by the office of the DA responsible for Harare Central District, deputised by ZRP Mbare while City of Harare (Housing and Corporate Services Department) is the secretariat. In Bulawayo, 4600 people have been trained to date out of a target of 7500.

### **Promotion of point of use water treatment**

In Masvingo, a total of three retailers (Tapark Ward 7, Masiyandaita in ward 4, Foroma in ward 1) were engaged in water guard in-store promotion. The promotions were meant to sell the idea of point of use water treatment to all the residents of Masvingo. Orientation of the retailers on product use was conducted before distribution of the product as recommended in the previous JI project. A total of 1500 households had started redeeming their water guard vouchers from the retail shops by end of the quarter.

### **Supporting Youth Friendly Centers**

In Masvingo, a total of two youth centers were supported with entertainment materials to promote learning and information sharing. The main goal of youth friendly centres is to be a central point of knowledge for out of school youths and at the same time divert youths from engaging in negative urban hazard activities by providing entertainment in a conducive atmosphere. The two youth centres were equipped with a DSTV decoder and supported with a starter subscription of educational channels for the next six months. It is anticipated that the subscriptions will be maintained through revenue collected from selling tokens at a minimal fee for playing snooker. The token fee for snooker was fixed at 0, 2 cents/2 rand coin per game. The revenue will be kept for both maintenance of the snooker table and sustaining the subscription fees for DSTV. In Mbare, the JI programme, through the Works Department was refurbishing two YFCs, one at Stodart Hall and the other in Matapi and the works are expected to be completed in October.



## **SECTOR 2.1: IMPROVING AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION/FOOD SECURITY**

**Objective:** To improve urban populations' reliable access to nutritious food through improved incomes and production

### **Seed Multiplication**

In Chitungwiza, twenty sugar bean farmers sold 235kg of sugar beans. One farmer sold 20kg at \$2.50/kg and 19 farmers sold 215kg at \$2/kg, realizing \$480 in total. The farmers reported to have used the money to buy household food requirements like cooking oil, sugar, rice and salt. The farmers were challenged to plant more hectares in the coming season. In Masvingo, a total of 400 citrus and 600 mango tree seedling rootstocks were distributed amongst the seven wards. Budding and grafting activities were scheduled to start in October when climatic conditions will be more suitable for budding and grafting.

### **Compost Making**

In Chitungwiza, currently, a total of 87 farmers out of the targeted 80 beneficiaries have prepared heap composts. More farmers are willing to engage in compost production but the only challenge they are facing is the availability of water to use on compost since they receive tap water once a week and clean water is most ideal in composting. No farmers have reported to have sold their compost manure but instead, they are using the manure in their fields. In that regard, they will save money on fertilizers. On average, a farmer prepared two layered 1x2m heap compost heaps. The best compost heaps have produced 5x50kg (250kg) manure applied on 0.5ha which usually require 150kg compound D fertilizer. In Chitungwiza there are more than 50 households practising improved backyard gardening. The households purchase seedlings from the established demo plot, thereby creating a network and synergies amongst the community.

## **MONITORING & EVALUATION**

During the quarter, all five JI partners participated in the Joint Initiative for Urban Zimbabwe project exchange visits to Bulawayo, Masvingo, Mutare, Chitungwiza and Mbare where the JI partners are operating. The aim of the exchange visit was to learn best practices in WASH and agriculture in different locations where the JI is implemented. The visits culminated in the production of a best practice paper which will be shared in the next quarter.

## **PLANS DURING THE NEXT QUARTER**

Conducting the end of program evaluation

Production of the end of program report

Finalise open space reclamations